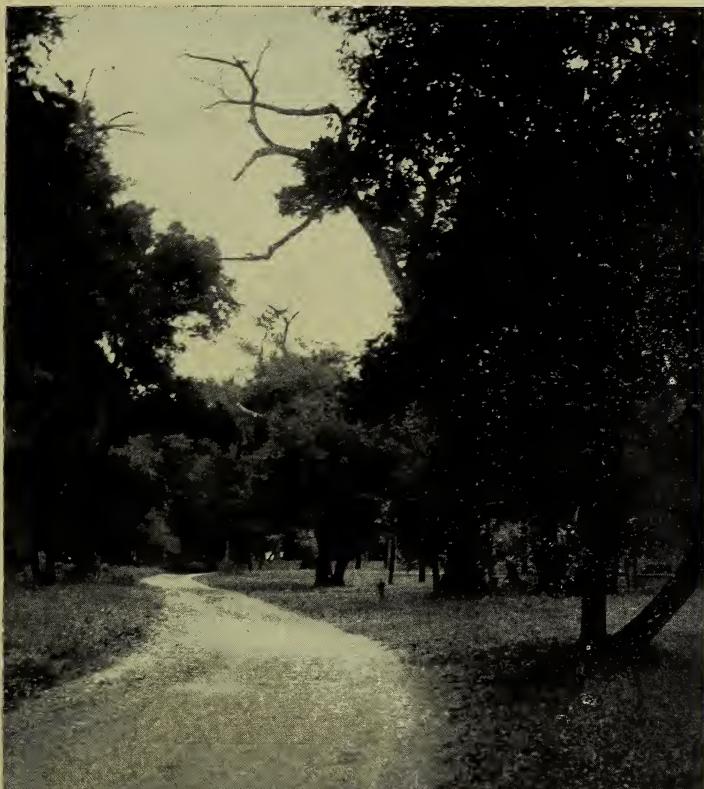


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NORTHWEST NURSERY CO.



A VALLEY CITY DRIVE

VALLEY CITY, N.D.

The Northwest Nursery Company

Capital \$50,000

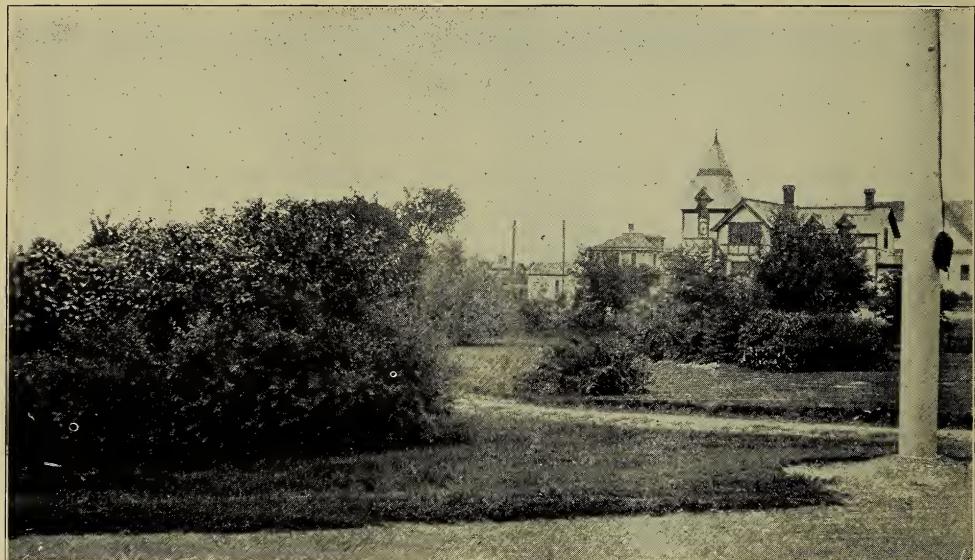
Officers and Directors

E. A. Pray, President
W. N. Palmer, Treasurer
E. C. Hilborn, Secretary
M. C. James
D. O'Malley
P. A. Pickett
J. W. Switzer



References:

First National Bank,
of Valley City, N. D.
Bank of Leal,
of Leal, North Dakota
and
Bradstreet's



View in Barnes County Courtyard

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, NORTH DAKOTA
C. B. WALDRON, Horticulturist
H. O. WERNER, Assistant

March 31st, 1915.

Mr. E. C. Hilborn, Sec'y.,
Northwest Nursery Company,
Valley City, North Dakota

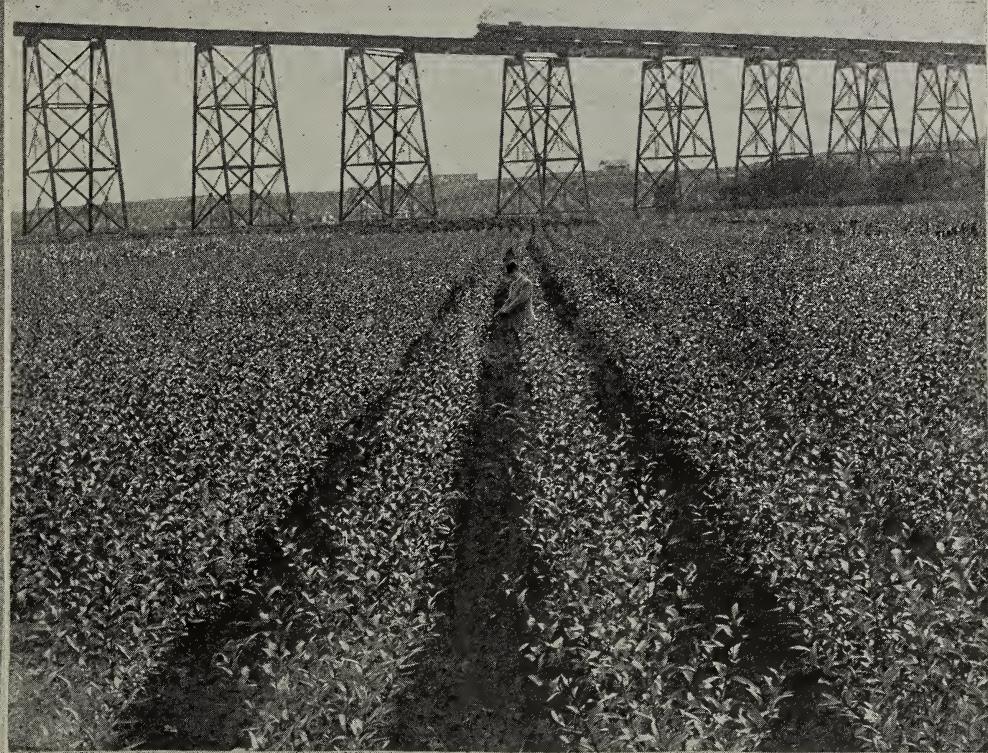
Dear Dir:—The trees and grafts that you sent arrived in due time and served a good purpose in illustrating my talks. They were just what I wanted and I will say in this connection that those present seemed to be particularly interested in the matter of trees and fruits. It goes without saying that in order to build up horticultural interests in a state it is necessary to have good local nurseries. North Dakota was fortunate in having her nurseries started after the nursery business had passed from the somewhat questionable practise of tree peddling into business methods that are as financially sound as those pursued in any other line. I can truthfully say that I have never seen the time when I would hesitate for a minute to recommend your nursery for stock suitable for planting in North Dakota. Your steady growth and the general improvement would indicate that your patrons appreciate the fact that their dealings with you are sure to be satisfactory.

Wishing you continued success in your enterprise, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. B. WALDRON.

CBW/MFW



THE CATALOGUE OF
THE NORTHWEST NURSERY CO.
OF VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

WHICH IN EIGHT YEARS HAS GROWN FROM 26 ACRES TO 375 ACRES

UPON WHICH ARE GROWING

MILLIONS OF HARDY FOREST TREES FOR PRAIRIE HOMES



An Open Letter But Personal

Mr. Farmer: A certain North Dakota farmer recently told me his experience in tree planting. This is what he said: "I have spent many dollars for trees. I planted them time and time again. Sometimes they would never start at all, sometimes

they would start out after planting and die the first winter, and often some of them would shoot up from the roots in the spring making bushes where I wanted trees. But I finally located the trouble and now I have a good grove and some fruit trees that bear fruit." Does this sound just like your experience? Nearly every farmer on these Northwest prairies has had the same failures. Not all, however, have located the trouble and succeeded.

This farmer took pleasure in planning and planting because he looked ahead to the time when his home would be surrounded by fine big trees, giving him shade from the hot summer's sun and protection for his home in the winter. He wanted a windbreak that would stop that old northwester and hold the snow drifts back from the barn door. He wished that he might have fruit in his garden like he had way down east. He finally succeeded. Do you know what

"Follow me closely while I explain."

caused his failures and losses? Listen! There is a reason. Follow me closely while I explain.

You and I both know that the trouble is not with the soil. Trees grow beautifully in New England on a poor, worn out soil, and we have the finest soil in the world. We know it is not on account of the cold, for trees grow in Alaska. We know it is not because of a light rain fall. Trees grow in many places where the rain fall is less than half what it is here. If the failure isn't due to soil, cold or drought, the trouble must be with the trees.

I have lived in North Dakota for twenty-seven years and have learned that failures are due to any of four different reasons. First: Many orders are placed with companies too far away. The trees are a long time on the road, they lie for weeks in railroad transfers, such as the Minnesota Transfer in St. Paul. When they are received, they are so nearly dry that they have not vitality enough to pull them through the first season. They will die the first fall.

Second: Many trees are imported from places where the soil is entirely different than that of these prairies. Trees grown upon clay soil and where the rain fall is heavy, only develop a few coarse roots, which is all they need. But trees grown here upon our prairie black loam develop a mass of fine fibrous roots, just what is needed for this drier climate. These imported trees make almost no growth the first season and are likely to winter kill because they are weak.

Third: Most of the trees that are shipped into this Northwest come from softer climates, such as Wisconsin or Iowa, or Southern Minnesota. Their wood is soft



and full of water. They may start out splendidly in the spring but when the hot, drying southwest prairie winds start in July, many of them dry up and quit business.

Fourth: (Please get this point fully for it is the cause of the largest number of failures.) These same trees that come so far, that are grown upon clay soil, and are so soft and full of water, are grown too far south, where the seasons are longer. They are accustomed to a longer growing season. When transplanted here they haven't time to fully ripen their wood before the freeze-up. The leaves and twigs are caught green and they winter-kill. Remember, trees winter-kill when they do not ripen. The term "hardy" simply means the ability to fully ripen up before winter. If a tree cannot do this it is not hardy.

We watched for many years, the thousands of dollars wasted on tender stock unsuited to this climate. We saw opportunity to supply a long felt want. We looked the State over and chose the finest spot we could find, where two trans-continental railroads could give us their quickest service. We were confident that when we could furnish these prairies with home-grown trees and fruit stocks, that the farmers would stand by us and give us the business. The success of our trees has been greater than we dared to hope for. This soil and climate has proved to develop such splendid roots that our trees make a big growth the first year. (See photo of roots on page 3.) Our trees always ripen up and go into winter quarters on time. That is why they don't winter-kill.

Have we succeeded?

Eight years ago we started with 26 acres. We now have 375 acres, and are expanding and growing every year. Our trade this year is about fifty per cent greater than it was a year ago. The farmers are finding us. Our trees are now growing on our farms, in our cities and on the grounds of our State institutions. We are fast becoming the leading nursery in North Dakota, in South Dakota, in Montana and in Northern Minnesota. We are already the largest Nursery between the Twin Cities and the Rocky Mountains. We grow all our own stock here at Valley City. Truly, "Nothing succeeds like success."

Yours for better homes,
E. C. HILBORN, Secretary.

"THE BEST SMALL INVESTMENT HE HAS MADE."

"In regard to the Everbearing Strawberry, I was at first very doubtful of its being of very much value as a commercial berry, but receiving so many inquiries I decided to experiment with it in a small way. I bought two dozen plants and if I remember right I paid \$2.00 per dozen for them. I planted them in the spring of 1912, kept the blossom buds all cut off and raised about 700 plants the first year. These 700 plants I planted this spring on a well prepared piece of ground and kept all the blossoms off until the middle of July. Commenced picking berries about the middle of August and finished about the 15th of September. I received 40¢ per quart for them and sold \$50.45 worth of berries. Besides this crop we raised thousands of plants. The Everbearers have proved to be the best small investment we have ever made."

A. Brackett, Excelsior, Minn.

Superintendent of crops in the Minnesota Farmer's Institute and a leading fruit grower of the celebrated Minnetonka district.



Observe the roots on our plums.

Trees

Their Planting and Care

Ignorance and carelessness are the cause of killing off many thousands of dollars worth of good healthy young nursery stock. Many trees have been killed by exposure of the roots to wind or sun. A tree out of the ground is like a fish out of water. If it is allowed too dry it will die. The roots must be protected at all times from the air, and kept moist from the time it leaves the ground until it returns. Alternate drying and soaking is sure to destroy the cells that carry the life-blood. The rules for successful planting and growing are simple, but they must be obeyed.



These two rows of Laurel Willow were planted at the same time. On one side is a fence that hindered cultivation. On the other side is cultivated field.

Trees received in the Fall of the year should be handled as follows: Select a convenient location in the garden where water will not stand. Dig a slanting trench the length of the longest trees, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep at the end of the roots and 10 inches at the top end. Trench should be wide enough to allow the stock to be well spread, as the dirt must be packed in thoroughly so as to allow no air spaces. Any air spaces will kill the roots and rot the bark. Mud the roots thoroughly in thick mud. Then put trees in the trench, cut the lower bands of the bundle, sift the dirt on and cover up the entire trees, root, body and branches. When dirt is all on, tramp the surface down hard to turn water. As soon as ground has frozen about six inches, cover trench with enough manure straw to keep it from alternately freezing and thawing. Remove the mulch about April 10th. Do not remove the trees from the trench until you are ready to plant, but trees must not be left later than April 30th. Trees received in the spring should not be unpacked until ground is prepared and you are ready to plant.

Prepare the ground well. The soil should be plowed as deeply as possible. The sub-soil should be broken up to a depth of at least twelve inches. Deep plowing makes a reservoir that will catch the spring water. This moisture will feed the trees thru a dry season. It will enable the roots to develop rapidly and make the trees grow. The roots will go deep and prevent winter killing. Don't fail to plow deep it insures future growth. One can afford to plow deep. It is the last plowing the ground will ever receive.

Set trees deep. It is well to set small trees and shrubs two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. This gives protection against drought and winter-killing.

Plant firm. When planting large shade trees, fruit trees or shrubs, work mellow earth in well around the roots, so they will keep the same position in which they grow. Tramp the ground firmly with the foot. We use a five hundred pound firmer in the nursery for young trees. A large tree properly planted cannot be pulled out. Firm planting enables the roots to get hold of the soil.

Cultivate trees just as you would corn. No Iowa farmer would think he could grow corn without thorough and frequent cultivation, yet many Dakota farmers think they can grow trees with neglect. Trees show the same response in growth, to good cultivation that corn shows. About August 1st stop cultivation, so that trees will mature. Then cover ground with a mulch of stable manure. The following spring cultivate this into the soil and repeat the work of the first season. Do not allow the weeds to steal the moisture. The second fall trees may be mulched heavily and left to care for themselves. The spreading tops will furnish shade to help conserve moisture and keep down the weeds. June 1st is the best time to trim trees. Keep in mind that Prairie farmers should follow sensible Dry-Farming Methods in raising trees as well as corn or wheat.

Forest Trees



Green Ash in Home Yard of Mrs. Getchell,
Valley City.

color when all other leaves are gone. Dry or wet it makes a regular steady growth. It thrives especially when planted so as to receive the shade from such trees as the Soft Maple and Box Elder. This is by all means the one best tree to plant on these prairies, either for street trees or grove planting. The following letter from The Agricultural College gives the actual test for thirty years of this tree on our prairies:

"Relative to the value of the Green Ash as a timber tree for North Dakota I will say that at our experimental stations at Edgeley and Dickinson it has shown itself to be much superior to any other deciduous tree. In fact we are regretting that we planted anything else in any numbers with the exception, of course, of the willow which has a peculiar value of its own. The Ash is frequently referred to as a slow growing tree, but our experiments have demonstrated that where it is given good cultivation or properly mulched it frequently makes a growth from two to three feet in a season, with an occasional specimen showing even a greater growth. At the Agricultural College we have trees from thirty to

GREEN ASH.

This tree is by all means the first tree for general planting in the Northwest. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Box Elder, with proper cultivation it makes a splendid growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder. The Native Green Ash is often confused with the White Ash usually shipped into this section by eastern nurseries. The White Ash is native to the swamps of Minnesota and Wisconsin and becomes stunted when planted on these prairies. But our Native Green Ash is a good grower. It continues to improve year by year and it does not die out in fifteen or twenty years as does the Cottonwood. It makes excellent timber valuable for many purposes. Its leaves keep a dark green

thirty-five feet in height that will make from three to seven good fence posts, all of which were planted twenty-two years ago. The advantage of the Ash over the other deciduous trees is that it will make a very satisfactory growth even in a very dry year and further that the trees are not killed by conditions such as the cold and drought which often happens with even the Box Elder and Cottonwood. The only failures we have to record are in instances when the seed was collected too far south, namely southern Iowa, or perhaps even further south. Such trees have not proven hardy in North Dakota. For that reason it is important that the trees offered for sale should be of seed collected locally. If you can succeed in getting the farmers to plant liberally of this tree you can rest assured that they will have something very valuable to show for it within a very few years.

Yours very truly,

C. B. Waldron.



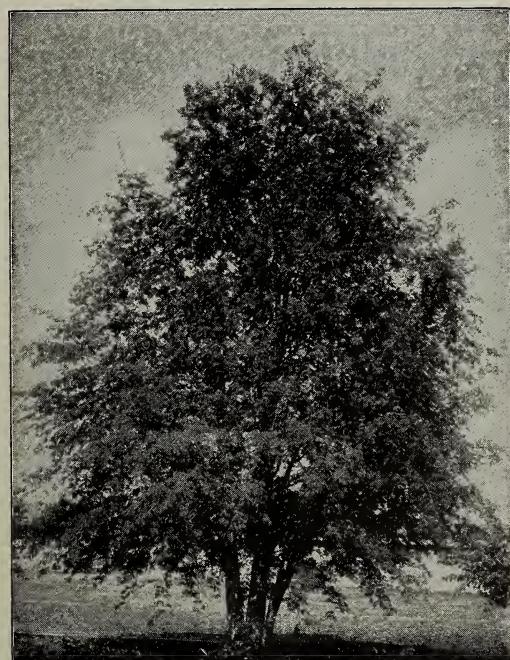
Field of Laurel Willow

BOX ELDER.

(Also called Maple Ash-Leaf and Manitoba Maple.) This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters and belongs to the Maple family. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned with the knife to prevent it becoming scrubby. But if pruned often it continues its rapid growth. Some of the finest street trees in the cities of Grand Forks and Fargo are the Box Elder. Trees grown from seed collected farther south have a tendency to freeze back, but those grown by our Nursery are raised from native seed. The ability of this tree to withstand drought, its rapid growth, its spreading branches and dark green foliage will always make it a popular tree with Northwestern planters. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with the Green Ash.

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH.

This is one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn. Its silvery white bark makes a striking contrast to the dark red twigs and drooping leaves. It is hardy where it can obtain sufficient moisture. It is easily affected by drought and will not live to attain the ripe old age of the American White Birch in this prairie region. It is very attractive as an ornamental tree on lawns and in parks.



Mt. Ash

MT. ASH.

A hardy ornamental tree well adapted to lawn planting. It is covered, all through the summer, with bunches of bright scarlet berries. Absolutely hardy.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH.

This beautiful tree is native to the Pembina Mountains of North Dakota. We are raising a native strain that is absolutely hardy on our prairies. Its chalky white bark and striking foliage make it a very desirable lawn tree. It will stand almost any amount of cold, and is often found as far north as the Hudson Bay regions of Canada. A group of birch and evergreens make a pleasing picture on any lawn. Every grove should contain a few of these white barked trees

for the sake of variety. When planting a grove always provide for a few American White Birch.

CHOKE CHERRY.

This tree is native to the entire Northwest and is found growing in the coulees and along the borders of streams. Its banks of white blossoms are among the first signs to announce that spring has arrived. Later in the summer it is loaded with masses of dark red fruit. This tree is absolutely hardy and, like the white birch, should be used in small quantities on every farm to add variety.

WILD BLACK CHERRY.

Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of a large pea, and of quality to that of the choke cherry.

COTTONWOOD.

This is a pioneer tree and has been planted generally because of its rapid growth. It is a splendid tree when grown where it can have sufficient moisture after the first few years. It will not stand crowding; hence is a poor grove tree, but especially fine for drives. The White Cottonwood produces timber which is of little value. The Yellow Cottonwood on the other hand is distinguished by wood which has a fair value both as fuel and timber and has about as fine a finish as the Basswood. We raise the Yellow Cottonwood only. Don't plant the Cottonwood as a nurse tree as it is fatal to other trees. Our 2 to 4 foot transplanted Cottonwoods are the most satisfactory to plant in shelter belts.



Growing Young Box Elders.

ELM.

This tree is a native of the Northwest. Its best place is the city yard or street, where large specimens are planted. It is not a satisfactory tree for grove planting as it grows slow while small, and the seedlings are not very hardy, but every grove and yard should have a few large specimens. This tree is a native of North Dakota. The elm is by all means the leading shade tree for yard planting. Its wide spreading and overhanging branches give shade without obstructing the view, hence it has become the favorite yard and street tree from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We secure our seed from the finest native Elms in the State, in the Chautauqua Park at Valley City. We do not advise the planting of seedlings, but large trees transplant readily. A few of these should be in every grove and in every yard.

LINDEN.

(Basswood.) A rapidly growing large sized tree with clusters of fragrant flowers. This has proven to be hardy and valuable in North Dakota. It makes a handsome shade tree, has valuable wood and is a coming favorite in the Northwest. The Linden is native to North Dakota. It is found growing along the Sheyenne river and is one of the finest trees in Oak Grove Park of Fargo.

SOFT MAPLE.

This is a valuable tree in the Southeastern part of our State where it thrives and becomes the first of all quick growing shade trees. A very desirable tree if kept properly trimmed to avoid forked branches, which are apt to split easily. Its foliage is very beautiful. It would not be satisfactory for the larger part of North Dakota.

NORWAY MAPLE.

This is a large tree resembling Sugar Maple but the leaves are larger and thicker. It promises to be a tree of more hardiness, in the Northwest, than the Hard Maple, altho of slow growth.



Hackberry

HACKBERRY.

A rugged hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it. There are many splendid specimens of the Hackberry growing native in Valley City.

NORWAY POPLAR.

The Norway Poplar has been planted in recent years in larger numbers than any other tree in the Northwest. This tree is the answer to the demand of our people for quick results. The Norway Poplar will produce more timber, more shade and shelter in a given time, than any other tree known in this latitude. A few rows of Norway poplar should always be planted at the back of every grove to add height, and give protection from winds.

A prominent Minnesota grower says, "The Norway Poplar appears to combine more desirable qualities in a high degree than any other tree that has been brought before the public."

It first came to light among the Norwegians of Southern Minnesota where it has been gaining in popularity on its merits for the past thirty years. It is a Northern strain of the Carolina poplar and hence more hardy in the Northwest. Some nurseries have confused the public by getting the two varieties mixed, and substituting one for the other.

In the spring of 1914 the Northwest Nursery cut down a Norway Poplar tree near Valley City that was four years old. It was eighteen feet high and the trunk measured four inches in diameter. Samples of this tree were cut and sent to their salesmen as souvenirs.

NORTHWEST POPLAR.

This is a distinct variety found native to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. It is undoubtedly a native cross between the Balm of Gilead and some Poplar, perhaps the Cottonwood. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardiness but possesses much heavier foliage and a better head. It has the large beautiful leaf of the Balm of Gilead. The splendid qualities of this tree caught the attention of Prof. Morris Johnson Kernall who brought it to us for propagation. These trees were introduced into Wells County many years ago, where they have made a remarkable record. The finest street trees to be found in the State are the Northwest poplars growing in Carrington, now over fifty feet high. We have propagated these trees at considerable expense and are the only nursery than can supply them today. We prophesy that in ten years it will be the leading tree in North Dakota. Absolutely hardy, long lived and beautiful, it is the ideal tree needed for the prairies.

CAROLINA POPLAR.

Similar to the Norway Poplar but lacking hardiness. We are gradually dropping this from our plantings and replacing it with the Norway and the Northwest poplars.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW.

This is still the most largely planted willow for a snow fence to the shelter belt. The demand continues strong because it has made good. It is a very valuable tree for windbreaks, makes a close and quick growing hedge. It is splendid to protect the other trees and keep out the drying winds. Two rows of these around a plantation will prove to be a great protection. This is a very hardy tree and should be planted generously on every farm. If properly trimmed it will grow to be a good sized tree. It does not seem to thrive so well west of the Missouri slope, except in moist places.

DIAMOND WILLOW.

This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is native along the Missouri River, where it thrives well. It will be very profitable to grow for posts if for no other reason. The demand for it is increasing every year; does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter being its usual limit.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW.

The Laurel Leaf Willow has become a great favorite thruout the Northwest. There is no more beautiful sight than a field of these young willows growing in the nursery or in a hedge row. The dark, rich olive green surface of the leaves, with their silvery backs, compels the attention and holds the eye in admiration. The Laurel is the most beautiful and striking of all the willows. To keep the Laurel Willow at its best, it should be trimmed back every year. It will then produce heavy, dense foliage. This tree is used extensively in parks, where dark rich foliage effects are desired. Many city residents prefer them for hedges and cut them back each season. They are especially fine for hedges upon the farm. Their dense, low growing, bush formation make them an ideal break to stop the surface winds, and to act as a snow fence in the winter. One row of these should be growing on the outside of every grove. The Laurel Leaf Willow, when properly used, is one of our most valuable trees.



Laurel Willow as a Farm Hedge

COMMON GOLDEN WILLOW.

This is very similar in appearance to the Russian Golden Willow, but is not as vigorous a grower, and is not as hardy upon our prairies. Many planters who have received this when they have ordered the Russian Golden Willow have been very disappointed.



Niobe Weeping Willow

NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW.

Imported by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who gave it the name. It is a golden barked Willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for this reason is of especial value to the Northwest where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. Visitors to the Northwest Nursery grounds pronounce our wind-break of Niobe Willows the finest thing we have in the nursery. We carry a splendid stock, in shade tree size, for yard and park planting. We urge every one to include a few of these in their spring planting. It will bring them a pleasant surprise.

THE WHITE WILLOW.

The following extracts from the bulletins of the Agricultural College bear accurate testimony to the value of the White Willow.

'In most localities the White Willow will be far more satisfactory than the Cottonwood. The most valuable groves in the state at the present time are undoubtedly of this variety. They can be grown much thicker upon the ground than the Cottonwood, and on the average soil will grow nearly as rapidly. They do not begin dying out at an early age as does the Cottonwood. The timber is well suited for fuel and makes very good posts, especially when treated with creosote. The White Willow is one of the few deciduous trees which succeeds well in a pure plantation, that is, without the mixture of other varieties.' (Bulletin No. 30.) The common gray or white willow, which has been so largely planted in the west dur-

ing the past fifty years, is perhaps the best single deciduous tree for the shelter belt. It makes a dense growth and attains a height of from forty to fifty feet in twenty years. It does well upon all except very dry soil or soils containing alkali. It never needs replanting, as it starts readily from the stumps. If several rows of willows are planted at a distance of eight feet apart, they will furnish a liberal supply of posts and fuel for an indefinite period. The young trees are subject to attack by caterpillars and the larvae of a sawfly, but these may be killed by spraying with Paris Green. The white willow is a native of the old world, where it ranges over large parts of Europe and Asia and even into Northern Africa." (Bulletin No. 88.)

This splendid willow seems to be right at home in Dakota and Montana. The finest shelter that we know in the state, is a grove of white willows—half a mile long and a few rods wide. This remarkable grove is on Getchell Prairie, eight miles north of Valley City. It has been planted about twenty years and stands over fifty feet high. Many drives have been made from Valley City just to see this remarkable grove.

The farmers of North Dakota should plant white willows by the thousands. They can always be depended upon to stop the winds, stop the snow, make good shade and an abundance of fence posts and timber.



Willow as a Snow Fence.

BLACK WALNUT.

One of the noblest trees of the American Forest. The wood is of well-known value in cabinet making and interior finish. It is becoming scarcer and in many sections is being established for timber crop. Several groves planted in North Dakota are now bearing their annual crop of nuts. Absolutely hardy.

Evergreens



Colorado Blue Spruce

Evergreens are a success on our prairies. Each year sees a much larger quantity planted. Many tender evergreens have been planted that belong to the forest farther east and they turned brown and died. The swamp evergreens of Minnesota and Wisconsin will not stand the drying winds of this section. But there are many absolutely hardy evergreens that are native to the Dakotas and Montana that will thrive. We specialize in these western varieties. Our seed is gathered from choice specimens in the Black Hills, the Bad Lands and eastern Montana. Such trees as the Black Hill Spruce, the Bull Pine, the Colorado Blue Spruce and Montana Jack Pine will all grow and thrive.

There is nothing that makes as valuable a windbreak, or give as cheerful an appearance to a home, especially in the winter time, as evergreens. A single row of evergreens are as effective a windbreak as several rows of deciduous trees. A mistaken opinion exists that evergreens are hard to transplant. The truth is that they will be sure to grow if they are properly handled. We furnish full instructions with every shipment. Try a few on your place, nothing will give you more pleasure and satisfaction. See directions for planting.

The many visitors at the Experimental grounds at Fargo pick out a large hedge of Norway Spruce, running 20 to 30 feet high, as the finest attraction on the grounds.

The following ten rules for setting evergreens are given by Clarence Wedge, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, and if followed will mean successful trees.

1st. Take the trees from the delivery and as soon as you get home put them in your house cellar, without opening the package.

2nd. As soon as possible mark or stake out the place for the trees in land prepared for a crop of corn.

3rd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about the thickness of common paint. Take it to the cellar, unpack the trees and place them into the pail with their roots in the mud.

4th. Keeping their roots in the mud, take the pail of trees to the place marked for them and begin setting them one at a time, a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, and as fast as the holes are dug.

5th. Do not use water in setting, but throw in fine moist dirt next to the roots and pack the dirt solid as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

6th. Cultivate the ground all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just like a corn field, or if single trees set in your yard, keep a space 8 feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds.

7th. Use no manure. We have set evergreens in banks of clean sand and beds of pure clay with perfect success.

8th. Do not water them. But depend upon clean and regular cultivation.

9th. Chickens won't hurt them, but other stock must be kept away.

10th. LOOK OUT! If the roots of evergreens are exposed to the sun and air for a minute or two they are likely to die.

PINES.

PONDEROSA PINE:—(Also called Yellow and The Bull Pine.) This is a native of Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, where they cover the hills with striking, big trees, often forty feet in height. It succeeds especially well on dry soil and thrives with less moisture than any other evergreen. When well estab-

lished it becomes a rapid growing tree. At the experimental farms at Edgeley and Dickinson these pines have grown two feet in a season. They are not affected by the drying winds. The large sizes are rather hard to transplant but the seedling sizes 6 to 12 inches, 12 to 18 inches or 18 to 24 inches transplant readily and thrive.

JACK PINE:—This is also a native of Eastern Montana. It is the most rapid grower of all pines. It is extremely hardy, doing well on poor soil. It makes a splendid wind-break and grove and is especially valuable for giving a back-ground to the slower growing spruces. A Barnes County Farmer transplanted sixty of these pines 5 to 6 feet high, from our Nursery last spring, with a loss of only three trees. He has decided to plant that many more this coming spring.

SCOTCH PINE:—A very satisfactory and beautiful pine for this section. A rapid grower with heavy foliage, and the most ornamental of all pines.

SPRUCE.

NORWAY SPRUCE:—This well-known spruce thrives in the Red River Valley but will not succeed in other parts of the State. The fall and winter winds cause it to turn brown. We do not recommend it to our prairie planters.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE:—This was originally the same variety as the White Spruce, but has become native to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is more dense and pretty than its parent, and its many years in a drying western climate has made it thoroughly hardy and resistant to drying winds. This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all evergreens, and is especially pleasing in home yards and parks. We ship choice specimens of this variety, dug with the original ball of earth and carefully burlapped. When handled in this way successful transplanting is sure.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE:—This hardy evergreen is native to the Rocky Mountains and is absolutely hardy in this region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail thru drought. The color varies from a dark green to a shining silvery blue. These "blue shiners" are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The green shade specimens are also choice plants but can be secured at popular prices.



Hedge Black Hill Spruce

Fruit Growing

To most people, fruit growing means the growing of apples. The apple is undoubtedly the king of fruits, and grows more popular every year. When the long winter evening comes on, and the family circle gathers around the fire, then the plate of delicious rosy red apples holds the center. And if they happen to be apples of your own growing the feast becomes a matter of pride as well as pleasure. The choicest apples of York State or Oregon never tasted half as well as those your own family grew in your own garden. Nature has been kind to North Dakota, for it has given her a soil and climate that makes it possible for every family to eat apples of their own growing. Apples of a flavor, unsurpassed in the world.

Does it pay to grow apples in North Dakota? This is a fair question, and ten years ago would have been hard to answer. But conditions have changed. It did not pay to grow hogs until we learned what kind of hogs to raise, and how to raise them. It did not pay to grow corn ten years ago. But we have now developed hardy varieties of corn. As soon as our people began to raise their seed corn at home, they succeeded and corn growing is now a profitable business. Year by year the corn belt has moved northward and is now going into Canada. Upper Iowa and Southern Minnesota went thru this pioneer experience exactly.

The apple belt has always moved with the corn belt, in fact just a little ahead of it. When Southern Minnesota bought her young apple trees from Missouri and Illinois and New York, she failed—her trees winter-killed and her people blamed the country. But Minnesota developed her own nurseries, raised her own young trees and succeeded. She is now shipping apples away to other markets. Every home has its orchard, and every family picks its own apples. Minnesota has won the first prize at the Spokane apple show for the finest apples. Many new hardy varieties have been developed for the Northwest. Peter Gideon developed the Wealthy and gave the Northwest a hardy apple, fine quality and one that bears early. Mr. Patten developed the Patten's Greening, Mr. Ludlow, another Minnesota man, developed the Okabena. Other growers have brought forward many new varieties of hardy fruits—apples, crabs, plums, the Compass cherry and the High Bush plums of Prof. Hansen from Brookings, South Dakota. Wyman Elliott of Minneapolis gave us the Carrie Gooseberry, one that will stand the cold winters without harm. Besides this we have now the Beta Grape, and the Sunbeam Raspberry; in fact a large list of hardy fruits at home in the Northwest.

What the Iowa Nurseries did for Iowa and the Southern Minnesota Nurseries did for their state, the Northwest Nursery Company of Valley City is doing for North Dakota and Montana.

This Nursery raises its own apple seedlings and makes its own apple grafts. Two years ago, 85,000 apple grafts were planted. These will all be ready for Dakota homes this coming season—healthy, young three year old trees that never knew any other climate.

There are several reasons why North Dakota farmers should find profit in fruit raising:

FIRST: The soil conditions are ideal. Apples prefer a well-drained sandy loam with a heavy sub-soil. The same is true of small fruits, especially strawberries. Plums have the advantage in the Red River Valley, with apples winning over plums as we go West. It would be hard to pick out another state with better soil conditions than that of North Dakota.

SECOND: In spite of the common notion, North Dakota climate is good for the raising of hardy fruits. It has a closed winter. Those climates that alternately thaw and freeze are more trying on vegetation than a consistently closed winter. Winter holds on longer here and Spring comes with a rush. Our Spring is more safe than that of Iowa. After a short spring, come our delightful days with their long hours of day-light and sunshine, long hours to grow and mature. Plums and Compass cherries get in ahead of the early frost and apples don't mind it. There is a mistaken notion that causes people to pick their apples before they are ripe, to avoid the frost. Leave the apples on the trees to ripen. They will stand six degrees of freezing weather without harm.

It is necessary, however, that the young trees planted must be Northern grown. Upon their ability to ripen their wood and go into winter quarters perfectly dormant, depends their hardiness. This is what hardiness means.

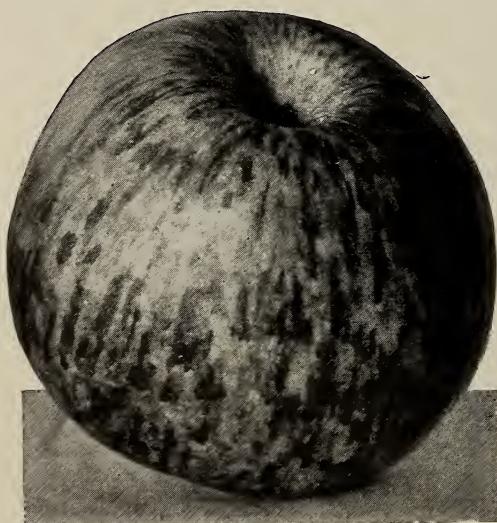
THIRD: The strongest reason why people should plant plenty of fruit trees is the exceptional condition of the market. The Eastern fruit grower that receives sixty cents a bushel for apples or eight cents per quart for berries can make money.

yet our people must pay more than twice this for all fruit. The difference goes to the several middlemen and railroads. With these high prices that are sure to continue many years, fruit growing is one of our most profitable occupations. A year ago this Nursery raised \$175.00 worth of strawberries from one-eighth of an acre. THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE IS PAST. IT IS NOW TIME TO PLANT FRUITS.



An Orchard of Hibernal Apples, Owned by Fred Underwood,
Enderlin, N. D.

fruit is oblong, large, light red stripes, quality splendid, season early winter. The Iowa Beauty is one of the fine grade apples that we can raise, and should add variety to our orchard. Mr. Patrick Neary, of Buffalo, has an orchard of Iowa Beauty trees that bear annually such good crops that he will not plant any other. He says, it just suits him.



Okabena

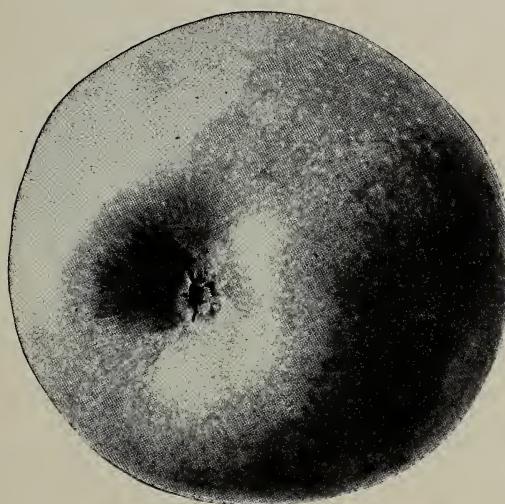
The following list of apples have made good in North Dakota. All doubtful varieties that have not yet proved themselves in this State have been eliminated. Dakota planters may select from this list, knowing that these same varieties are already bearing in our State. We have adopted the rating of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. This list and rating may be relied upon.

IOWA BEAUTY:
Originated by C.
G. Patten of
Charles City.

OKABENA:—Season September to November. Fruit large, yellow with red stripes, heavy on the sunny side, flesh yellowish white, fine grained, crisp, juicy, flavor sub-acid, excellent quality. Ripens after Duchess and is in many ways similar. The Okabena is bearing splendid crops all over Dakota, and is one of the most popular apple trees with growers near Valley City.

DUCHESS:—(Duchess of Oldenburg) Origin, Russia. Season August to September. Commonly known as a harvest apple. It is considered the standard of hardiness in Minnesota. The tree is an upright strong grower, an early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. The fruit is large greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh, light yellow, medium fine grained, firm. It has a pleasant acid flavor and is a great cooking favorite. While it is not a good keeper, every orchard should have a few Duchess for early use.

NORTHWESTERN GREENINGS:—Season December to March. Fruit large green, flavor a sub-acid. This variety is bearing in some places in the warmer section of the state, but is not hardy enough for general planting. We do not recommend it for North Dakota planters.



Patten's Greening.

PATTEN'S GREENING:—Originated by C. G. Patten. Season November to January. Fruit large, a yellowish green color with a blush of red on cheek toward the sun; flesh yellowish white, core small, flavor a pleasant sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and exceptionally hardy. It comes into bearing early, often yielding good crops at three years of age. It is a constant heavy bearer. Everywhere this tree is making good. We believe this is the leading apple for Dakota planters and urge our people to make their heaviest planting of Patten's Greening. This Nursery is planting an orchard of Patten's Greenings and Wealthy apples to raise fruit for commercial purposes.

PEERLESS:—Season October to December. Fruit medium size, yellowish with stripes of red; flesh fine grained, agreeable sub-acid flavor.

HIBERNAL:—Introduced from Russia, where it grows in colder climates than ours. It is our hardest apple. It is adopted by Horticulturists as the standard of hardiness. The tree is a strong vigorous grower, the best of all apple trees. It is planted by our leading orchardists and used to top-work our choice varieties. We top-work Wealthy onto Hibernal for those who want the best and hardest together. Fruit of Hibernal is very large, irregular, greenish yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side, flesh acid, not choice for eating but very good for cooking. Will grow anywhere.

WEALTHY:—The finest apple in the Northwest. This tree has brought fame to the originator, Peter Gideon, of Minnesota. It is now being planted in New York and New England. It has won the finest prizes for Minnesota at the National Apple Show. Season, October to March. Fruit, large and very smooth, color deep red with lighter red stripes. No apple is more handsome, either on the table or the tree. Quality is excellent, flesh white often stained with red like the snow apple, sub-acid, tender, juicy, considered by many equal to the Jonathan and the Winesap as an eating apple. A fine dessert and cooking apple. There is always a ready market everywhere for the Wealthy. Carl Miller of Nome, Martin Jacobs of Sanborn, and J. H. Whitcher of Valley City all have splendid Wealthy apples which have been bearing fine crops for years. The Wealthy promises to make the fame of North Dakota as a fruit state in the same way it has the fame of Minnesota. Remember, the Wealthy is hardy and is our finest apple.

ANISIM:—This variety has been introduced from Russia. Season from October to January. The tree is a spreading grower and free from blight and is an unusually heavy bearer. It is about equal with the Wealthy in hardiness. The fruit is medium small, dark red color, very similar in appearance to the Jonathan. The flesh is white, juicy, fine grained, pleasant sub-acid. It is a popular tree for the home orchard. The Anisim is perhaps the most beautiful of all trees when loaded with dark red fruit.

Crab Apples

Many people who fail in growing large apples, succeed in growing crabs. They are hardy and easily raised. Crab apples always sell at a good price, and are a very profitable crop for Dakota and Montana planters. The fruit is valuable for eating as well as cooking and especially good for sauce and sweet pickles. No yard or farm is complete without a few crab apple trees.'

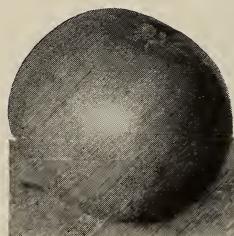
EARLY STRAWBERRY:—Season early August. An old time favorite, especially in the Northwest. Fruit small to medium; greenish yellow overspread with carmine stripes and splashes; flesh nearly white, rather soft and mellow; flavor sweet and good, but will not keep. Tree hardy and produces large crops.

FLORENCE:—One of our best crabs. Season late August; color of fruit carmine; flesh yellowish, acid; excellent for cooking. A fine jelly crab and valuable for early market as well as home use. A hardy spreading tree.

HYSLOP:—Season October to December; fruit medium; heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters which makes the tree exceedingly ornamental. Blighter.

MINNESOTA:—(Hybrid) Season October to January; bears liberally with age and is growing in favor. Fruit large, light yellow, often splashed or mottled with blush on sunny side when allowed to fully ripen; flesh cream white, fine grained, juicy; flavor mild sub-acid and slightly aromatic.

TRANSCENDENT:—The standard of quality. Season September; fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. This fruit is considered the finest of all crabs and always brings the top price on the market. The tree is hardy but subject to blight. May thrive for several years and die from blight.



Virginia Crab

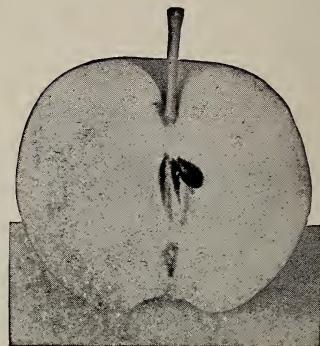
VIRGINIA:—A hardy, vigorous, thrifty growing tree good enough for a shade tree. Fruit similar to Transcendent, choice, of good quality. A splendid tree on which to top-work large apples. Slow in coming into bearing.

WHITNEY:—(Hybrid) One of our best fruits. Season August and September. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sun side; flesh yellow, very juicy, and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. This is really a small harvest apple. While not a good keeping apple, it is splendid for home uses. No better apple for the children to eat from off the tree. The tree is absolutely hardy, as hardy as a green oak; grows very upright and gives itself good protection from the wind.

Nome, N. D., April 19th, 1913. You ask me in your letter what success I have had in raising apples here in Barnes county. I have had good success after I quit buying from the states south of here. I think apple trees of the hardy varieties are as easy to grow as a Box Elder. I raised 20 bushels of apples last year. I have raised apples here on my farm the last eight years and have the Patten's Greening, Peerless, Hilbernal, Northwest Greening and six other varieties. Last fall I stood on the ground and picked 400 apples off from one tree which was then five years old. I think the time will come when North Dakota will ship apples to other states, as we can raise better apples here than those of the same varieties that are now shipped in from the East.

The Compass Cherry is a good tree for the farmer. I have eight trees from which we canned fifty-four quarts of cherries, gave away some to the neighbors and the children were eating of them for at least two weeks. Altogether there must have been 100 quarts.

People should not plant fruit trees nearer their windbreaks on the north and west sides than four rods, as the snow will break them down in the winter time. (Signed) CARL P. MILLER.



Whitney Crab



"A Well Kept Plum Orchard. Every Dakota Home Can Have One Like This."

Plums and Cherries

The Plum is still the leading fruit for the Northwestern states. Many people do not yet realize that the choicest of all plums, in flavor and productiveness are the native plums of the Northwest, which belong to the family known as the Americana Plum. The fruit breeders of all lands, have used these rich, prolific hardy varieties for a base to breed new commercial varieties. These horticulturists aim to unite the unsurpassed flavor, and the heavy bearing habits of the native plum with plums of larger size and better shipping qualities. (See Terry description.)

The Americana plums have been native to the valleys of the Northwest for centuries, and, unlike the apple, are at home here. They possess a sturdy constitution in roots, branches and fruit buds that make them iron-clad in the most extreme and trying seasons of our climate. Given good soil and proper cultivation, these plums can be relied upon to yield loads of fruit annually, that will fill the cellar shelves with jelly, jam and sauce—the most delicious in the world. The money spent for dried apples and dried prunes would place on every farm a splendid orchard of early and late plums, Compass cherries and Hansen's Hybrids. And they would live, and grow in value, and produce again and again.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING:—The choice varieties of plums that have been developed by breeding, such as the Terry, Opata and the Compass Cherry, are grown by nurseries through grafting or budding upon seedling plum roots. Eastern and southern nurseries often graft upon the tender seedlings raised from southern plums, or even peach trees. These, when planted upon our Northern prairies, will root kill in the winter time. The Northwest Nursery sends pickers up and down the Sheyenne river to gather the native wild plums in large quantities, the pits or seeds are washed out and planted to raise seedlings. The second year seedlings are transplanted, and upon these sturdy stocks are budded the

Terry and DeSota, the Compass, the Opata, the Sapa and other plums and cherries. The buds are taken from healthy trees growing in our own orchards. The trees thus raised are above suspicion, they can be depended upon to grow, thrive and produce crops. Plum trees raised in this manner are worth more money than tender stock, but this Nursery does not ask it, it is our ambition to see nearly every farm home have a successful plum and cherry orchard.

DESOTA:—This is probably the most largely planted of any plum of the Americana group. Its productiveness is almost too great; the tree should be thinned to prevent over-bearing and to improve the size of the fruit. Fruit of medium size, yellow to orange, overlaid with a touch of crimson. Flesh sweet and juicy—a fine flavor and quality. The DeSota can always be depended upon to bear its annual heavy crop.

FOREST GARDEN:—Fruit large, nearly round, dull yellow, sometimes purplish red with thin bloom; flesh yellow sometimes reddish next to the stone, firm, sweet and of pleasant flavor; season early. One of the most extensively grown varieties in northwestern orchards and generally reported as a profitable sort.

TERRY:—(Free Silver.) This is by all means the finest plum grown in the entire Northwest. The fruit is very large. The color is a deep red overlaid with a satiny purple. The flesh is firm, a most delicious flavor suggesting a sweet cherry. Visitors to the Nursery always utter an exclamation of surprise and delight when tasting this fruit. The tree is a rapid and vigorous grower, well-shaped and covered with shiny, broad green leaves. It is often planted as an ornamental tree upon the lawn. This tree seems to be particularly at home on our Northwestern soil. We recommend that the heaviest plantings be made of Terry. What the Wealthy is to the apple orchard, the Terry is to the plum orchard.

SURPRISE:—Fruit large to very large; skin medium thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty, fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium.

SAND CHERRY:—(Rocky Mountain Cherry) This variety belongs more among the ornamental shrubs than the cultivated cherries. It grows in shrub or bush form, is absolutely hardy anywhere and is always loaded with black-red cherries about the size of the Houghton gooseberry. The bush is very ornamental, turning brilliant colors in the autumn. The Sand cherry makes an excellent hedge that will also give quantities of fruit, good for pies, jams, jellies, etc.



HANSEN'S HYBRIDS.

(See page 33)

COMPASS CHERRY.

This wonderful fruit was originated by H. Knudson, and is a cross between the Sand Cherry and some Americana plums. When this fruit was first introduced into the Northwest it was received with skepticism. It has won its ways into the hearts of the planters on its merits alone. It is being grown successfully as far North as Saskatoon and Edmonton. The demand for this fruit the last few years, has been so great that all Northwestern Nurseries have been obliged to stop the sale before the end of the season.



Compass—three years old, at Valley City

SWEET AND SOUR CHERRIES.

We are often asked to furnish True Cherries. For those wishing to experiment, we always grow a few early Richmond and Homer cherries. These cherries have not proved hardy and we do not recommend them unless they can be given special protection.

The early bearing qualities of this tree is remarkable. Young trees bear in the Nursery row before they are dug for shipping. Many customers write us that trees bear the same season they are planted. In appearance, the fruit is something like the wild plum and something like the tame cherry. As it ripens it changes from a green to a bright red, then turning to a reddish black. Many growers make the mistake of picking the fruit before it is fully ripe and before the finest flavor is developed. The quality of the fully ripened Compass is pleasing with the tender flesh and juiciness characteristic of the cherry. For canning, the Compass is valuable and makes excellent fruit for pies, sauce and jellies. The fruit from a small orchard of three year old Compass trees at Valley City sold at an average of \$2.25 per tree. The only rival of the Compass cherry are the new Hansen's Hybrids.

Small Fruits

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries are native to the State, growing wild along the river valleys where they are protected from the prairie fires. The new and improved varieties of the small fruits are equally hardy and much superior to the wild varieties, especially in bearing qualities and size of fruits. In a state where large fruit is so scarce, and where the fruit demands such a high price, every farmer and every man with a back yard should grow all his family can use of these easily grown small fruits. They will furnish the table

the year around with berries, sauce, jam, jellies, etc., of the most delicious flavor. There is a great opportunity near every village and city of the state for growers to make big returns by growing small fruits for the market. The loam soil of Dakota is exactly suited to these fruits, the prices paid are at least twice as high as the prices paid to growers in eastern markets. The profits offered to this industry are greater than those of dairying, corn raising or general farming. Advise will be gladly given by this Company, to those planning a commercial small fruit farm.

CURRENTS.

Currants thrive best in a rich loamy soil. They should be set in rows about six feet apart, and about four feet apart in the row. Keep the old wood well trimmed out. A half dozen thrifty shoots will make more and larger fruit than a crowded bush. The first season allow three good shoots to grow and the next spring trim these back slightly, thus permitting the new shoots to grow. Give good cultivation.

CHERRY:—This is one of the best of the old sorts. The fruit is large, deep red and rather acid. Cluster, rather short.

The plants make an erect, stout, vigorous growth, are practically free from disease and very productive.

LONDON MARKET:—This is one of the best currants for this region. It seems to be especially at home in North Dakota. Prof. Waldron writes:— “We have found the London Market currant among the very best, all things considered.” The bush is a vigorous grower and upright, fruit is medium to large and hangs in large clusters. Color, dark red with sprightly acid flavor. It is very productive and can be depended upon to produce its annual large crop.

RED CROSS:—One of the best new improved currants in the market. Ripens in mid season and produces an enormous quantity of fruit; flavor mild and pleasant. The leaves of the plant are so dense as to hide the canes from view which gives it splendid protection. This is claimed by many experts to be the best.

PERFECTION:—One of the latest introductions and recognized by all fruit growers as the one best currant. This famous fruit won the fifty dollar berry



White Grape Currant (reduced)

medal in the state of New York and was also awarded the highest fruit prize given at the Pan-American Exposition. The berry is bright red, large and hangs in great clusters on the bush. In quality, it is said to be superior to anything on the market today, being of a rich, mild sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds. The difficulty of starting new plants keeps the price of this splendid berry rather high but ten dollars worth of these plants will produce as much fruit and of better quality than the same money invested in other varieties.

WHITE GRAPE CURRANT:—This valuable fruit is too often over-looked by planters. The bush is a vigorous, hardy grower, very productive, with long clusters of large berries. The berries are a very attractive color and nearly transparent. This fruit possesses a mild sweet flavor which makes it especially valuable for fresh sauce, pies, etc. Every garden should possess as many of these berries as the family can use while fresh. The White Grape is one of the parents of the Perfection to which it has imparted its peculiar, choice flavor.

BLACK CHAMPION:—Bush is a very vigorous grower and productive. Large, lustrous black berries which hang in long clusters. Pulp nearly sweet and mild flavor. Desired by many for jellies, jams and is often used for the medicinal properties of the rich wine that can be made from these black currants.



Houghton Gooseberry

GOOSEBERRIES.

This splendid fruit belongs strictly to the northern climate; does not succeed well in the south. A profitable fruit to grow, always yielding a large quantity of fruit for pies and sauce. The Carrie and Houghton varieties, produce pretty, transparent pink jelly of excellent quality and flavor. The plants may be set in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the rows and cultivated both ways for the first two seasons. Little pruning is required and that is mainly to remove

the stunted shoots and encourage vigorous new shoots. A judicious thinning in the head of the plant will let in air and sunlight that will prevent mil-dew.

CARRIE:—This variety easily takes first place in this section. It was originated in Minnesota by the veteran horticulturist Wyman Elliott. The bush is a vigorous grower and gives an abundance of fine dark green foliage that is free from mil-dew. The bush has a tendency to grow more in the shape of a dwarf tree from a strong central stem. The fruit is larger than Houghton, turns a deep maroon in color when ripe and possesses an excellent flavor. As the wood matures the thorns are shed and the fruit can easily be picked without gloves. It commences to bear the year after planting and produces a good crop of fruit annually.

DOWNING AND PEARL:—These varieties, well-known in the Eastern States, have continued to winter-kill so badly in this region that we have ceased to grow them.

HOUGHTON:—An enormously productive and always reliable variety. A vigorous grower, slender and spreading, not subject to mil-dew. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, turning pale red when fully ripe; tender and of good quality. It is a hardy and very satisfactory gooseberry to grow.

RED JACKET:—(Josselyn) The bush is vigorous and entirely free from mildew. Fruit, deep red, smooth and has a first class flavor in quality.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are divided into three general classes: The reds, the blacks and the purples. But few of the black raspberries have proven hardy in this climate and with the exception of one variety, the Cumberland, are unprofitable to plant. The purples also have but one hardy variety in this region which is known as the Columbian. The purples and blacks are desired by many because they do not produce suckers.

The red raspberries are the most satisfactory and profitable to grow. These are rivaled by only the strawberry as popular fruit. Many of the old varieties have suffered from the tops of the canes winter-killing. This has discouraged many planters. But there are several varieties, which with a little protection, can be depended upon for their annual crops of luscious berries; and one variety, the Sunbeam, which seems quite hardy with no protection whatever. Plant raspberries three feet apart in the row and six feet between rows. Do not allow the patch to run wild, else they will produce but little fruit. Immediately after fruit is picked, cut out the canes entirely that bore the fruit. Thin out the weakest shoots so that only four or six strong canes are left to the hill; these will be loaded with fruit. Good fertilization and cultivation is necessary. Set the cultivator shallow; wherever the roots are disturbed suckers will shoot up.

Many prefer to bend the canes over in fall and cover the pits with earth. This will insure the future crop against winter killing of the fruit buds. They can be easily pulled out in the spring.



KING

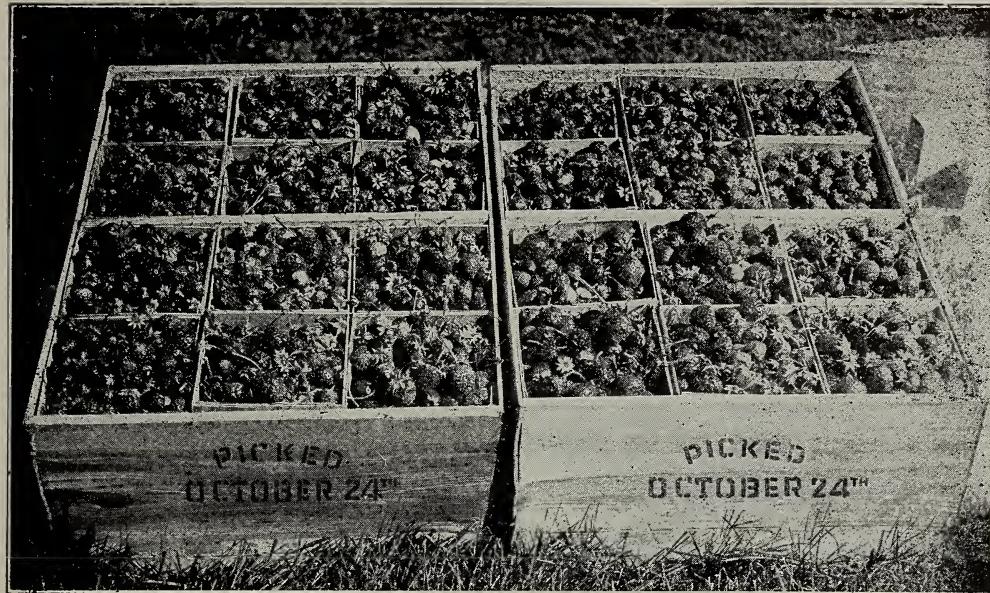
Experimental Station at Brookings, South Dakota. This is said to be the most hardy red raspberry grown. It is a vigorous grower with very heavy foliage. Fruit—somewhat similar to King. There is a constantly growing demand for Sunbeam because of its ability to stand the winter without protection.

CUMBERLAND:—Black. Very large, sweet, firm, of good quality and a very handsome appearance. The bush is a healthy grower and is a promising variety for trial.

COLUMBIAN:—Purple. Fruit large. The seeds are embedded in a rich juicy pulp which has a distinctive flavor, making it a most delicious berry. Canes of this bush often grow five to six feet long. The Columbian is fairly hardy and has fruited successfully every season in the nursery grounds.

KING:—This variety originated in the Northwest and is one of the hardy sorts. Many fruit growers consider it the best of the early red raspberries. It is very productive of large, conical, rich, bright red berries, and altogether presents a very handsome appearance. The flavor is delicious and the berry is firm enough to ship well, and ripens early. This variety has borne good crops every year in the nursery row with no protection.

SUNBEAM:—Originated by Prof. Hansen of the



Progressive Everbearing

STRAWBERRIES.

"Doubtless God could have made a better berry than the strawberry but doubtless God never did."—Ben Johnson.

And it was also arranged by the same good providence, that the soil and climate of the Dakotas, should produce some of the choicest of these berries, and some of the heaviest crops. Prof. Waldron states that he has visited the famous Hood River Valley Berry Field, and the berry fields of Michigan but, that the finest berry field he had seen in his travels was at New Rockford, North Dakota. This field on two vacant lots has given the grower more net hard cash, year after year, than most quarter sections which are planted to wheat and the crop is more sure. The Northwest Nursery Company sold from one eighth of an acre, about \$175.00 worth of fruit. When shipped-in berries are selling at 15c, fresh-picked local berries will bring 25c.

The notion that strawberries are hard to raise or are uncertain is due to ignorance. The right method must be followed, but the right method is simple, and easily understood. Strawberries require a very rich soil, full of humus. Ground that has been well manured a year before is best. Do not plow down coarse manure before planting. Set plants in rows four feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Trim off one-third of the roots before the bunch is untied; set plants in the same manner as cabbage plants, using a flat trowel, or piece of shingle. Spread roots; plant very firm, pressing firmly with the fingers; do not set so deeply, but plant crowns on a level with the ground; and water at once. Cultivation should be continued throughout the first season, allowing no weeds to grow, and aiding runners to set young plants. Mulch November first with six inches of clean straw; rake this straw between the rows about the fifteenth of April; leaving some chaff and litter in the rows to keep down weeds and keep berries clean. Repeat the mulch process the following season. These methods sensibly followed, will bring a sure annual crop of the choicest of all fruits.

SENATOR DUNLAP:—"Perfect blossom, will bear abundantly when planted alone." One of the best berries for all parts of the United States and by all means the best berry for the Dakotas. The fruit is dark red, with a glossy finish shading to deep scarlet on the inner side. Its prominent yellow seeds resemble gold embedded in highly colored wax. The meat is bright red all thru and exceedingly juicy. The berry is firm, making a splendid keeper and shipper. Quality—first-class. Ripens early and continues fruiting thru a long season.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.

The Sensation of the Fruit-Growing World.

First: The quality simply defies description. Far sweeter than the standard kinds. It is the flavor found only in the wild strawberry.

Second: The plants are extremely hardy; much hardier than the standard sorts.

Third: The Progressive is a good plant-maker, thus providing for future berries.

Fourth: The plants produce a good crop the season they are set.

PROGRESSIVE:—If no other fruit equals the strawberry, the strawberry itself has beat its own record, it has surpassed its own reputation in the development of the Progressive Everbearing. After careful investigation and testing we have selected this variety as the best for general cultivation. It seems almost impossible that so many good qualities can be combined in one fruit.

The only reason that the sale of these plants has not been pushed the past two seasons is because nurserymen are hoarding and developing their supply to provide for the immense demand that is foreseen by all growers.

GRAPEs.

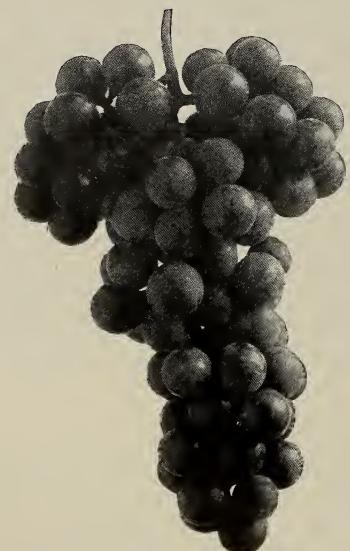
Not one farmer in a hundred in Dakota is growing his own grapes.

The Reason:—The Concord and all the good old Eastern sorts have been tried and found too tender to stand our winters without protection.

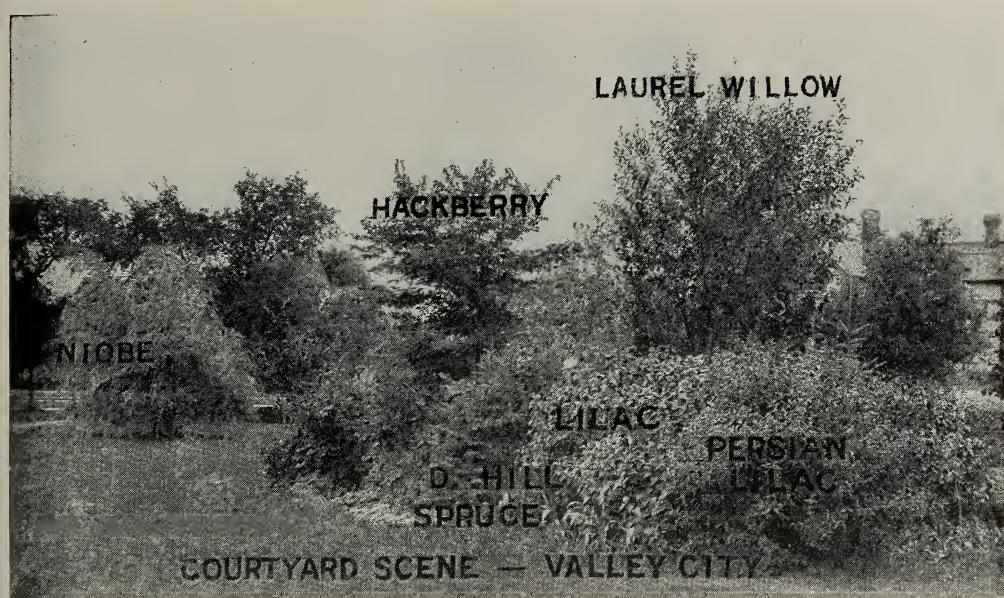
The introduction of the Beta grape has changed this and made it perfectly practical for every one to enjoy good grapes of his own growing. The Beta is perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate, as it has a strong infusion of the blood of the wild grape. It is also of good size. We have grown bunches that weighed three-quarters of a pound. It also has one great advantage over the Eastern grapes in its extremely early ripening. It never fails to mature its fruit before the early frosts of September.

Those who have not raised grapes do not know how dependable a fruit it is. Unlike the apple, pear and plum, it may be expected to bring a crop as regularly as the seasons come around.

The year of the great spring freeze 1910 caught our Beta in full bloom and we thought for once we would be without grapes. But the vines proved equal to the emergency and within a few days had put out new blossoms that at the proper season developed into a fair crop of fruit. We unhesitatingly recommend the general planting of this variety. It marks the beginning of successful grape culture in the north.



Beta



Landscape Gardening

The art of landscape gardening is gaining in prominence in America. Not only are landscape architects rapidly increasing, but the common people today better understand the value of proper planting of parks and homes, and they are better able to appreciate and enjoy the beautiful things of nature when well arranged. The wise home maker today gives the same attention to the arrangement of his yard or grounds, that he does to the building of his house. Even real estate men realize the monetary value of attractive grounds and call in the service of a landscape gardener before placing a subdivision on the market.

Those people who are able to command the services of a trained architect, should not attempt to plan planting of their grounds without expert advice. Indeed, the landscape architect should be consulted before the house is planned or placed, for he best understands the possibilities of the grounds. But every householder can study the main principles of this interesting and growing art, and thus avoid the mistakes so common that are seen everywhere, and that offend the taste of an increasing number of people that do appreciate the "home beautiful." For the use of those who desire to improve their homes, and who wish to work modestly along the right lines, we offer the following brief discussion as a guide:

Trees, plants and shrubs are the materials of Mother Nature, and to imitate the best in nature, to secure the most pleasing and most natural effects with her materials, must be our aim. Therefore we must aim to avoid the artificial, the gaudy, the fantastical and the mathematical arrangements as much as possible. Plant trees and shrubs in groups rather than in straight lines. In the forest a strong elm grows and there soon appears under its shelter a number of a younger generation to form a family group. Many an Elm group, an Oak group or Maple group has made the old home way down east famous. Thus it is also with shrubs. We never find a Dogwood, a Hawthorn, or a Wild Gooseberry planted in squares, eight feet apart. But find a pleasing family group of Hazel brush, Chokecherry or Sumac around which the country road has wound its way in a graceful curve. Plant shrubs in groups, the higher coarse foliage shrubs inside, and bordering these with perennials and annual bloomers. Plant these masses at the back of the lawn, in the corners and along the side, by the porch and near the foundation.

Keep the lawn open, planted to good grass only. Do not plant shrubs in the main lawn, avoid if possible the entrance of drives and walks, especially those of cement. Perhaps in no one way is poor taste so often shown as in the cluttering of the lawn with fancy flower beds in form of diamonds, hearts, initials, etc. These

are difficult to maintain and a large part of the year are a mound of mud. If one plant fails to thrive, the picture aimed at is marred. A space may be left at the base of shrubbery groups for the planting of flowers; these show to better advantage against the green background of the shrubs, and, when not in bloom, are unnoticed.

Hide unsightly objects such as outbuildings by massing in proper position, shrubs that grow to sufficient height. Retain the best views by leaving open ground or by the use of low shrubs. If privacy is desired do not hesitate to plant liberally of large growing shrubs along the front, leaving a few open views. Often a glimpse is better than an entire view.

Unite the house and grounds by the liberal use of the finer shrubs in foundation planting. This gives the house a less bold look and also gives the appearance of belonging there, and of being a part of the whole picture. The trees, the shrubs, the flowers and the lawn and house must all harmonize, each should add its part to make one complete picture which is the central theme, but which, all properly related, will spell but one word—"home."

The following of the suggestions in the making of one's landscape will not be found difficult, and once attempted will give the owner an ever increasing interest in his yard. It will be found also that the grouping suggested will give protection to shrubs from wind and sun and secure much more healthy growth, with less care.

Varieties can be so selected as to furnish a succession of bloom throughout the spring and summer, both for yard and cut flowers.

For those who desire further help, the Northwest Nursery Company maintains a landscape department. Plans for homes and public grounds will be furnished whenever desired.

Shrubs and Hedges

CARAGANA:—(Siberian Pea Tree) A hardy vigorous shrub that thrives well especially toward the North. This is a great favorite in Northwest Canada and is rapidly taking the lead in Dakota and Montana. The Indian Head Experimental Station of Saskatchewan has actually miles of these planted for hedges.



Caragana at Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

planting. We raise great quantities of Caragana in seedlings in all sizes for hedges and transplants for shrubs.

BARBERRY THUNBERG'S:—The most popular of the hardy plants that have come to us from Japan. With round, drooping habit, spreading growth of a fine brilliant green in summer turning to rich autumn colors of gold and scarlet in the fall. In the spring the bush is covered with small yellow flowers succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries which remain into the winter.

In the spring it bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. Its Nile Green foliage over bronze bark gives it a peculiarly striking and pleasing effect. Its ability to withstand cold and drought makes it especially valuable in the Northwest both for hedges and park

BUCKTHORN:—One of the best plants for hedges and ornamental foliage effects. The dark, rich olive green leaves are attractive throughout the season, making it splendid for a back ground to flowering shrubs. If trimmed low when planted will make a dense thick hedge which improves with age. Small thorns appear on the older plants. This plant has made the hedges of England famous and is a close rival of the California Privet. It is hardy and thrives well in this region.

BUFFALO BERRY:—A native of Manitoba and the Dakotas. Forms a handsome shrub of silvery leaves which are followed by silvery berries with some color. The fruit is considered of value by many for culinary purposes.

DOGWOOD:—(Red-twiggled, called by Indians Kinnikinnick) This is a hardy native shrub found growing along the banks of streams throughout the Northwest. A rather highgrowing shrub with creamy white flowers borne in numerous flat clusters which is followed by pale blue berries. Blooms throughout the late summer. It is much used by landscape gardeners for the winter coloring furnished by its bright red branches.

AMERICAN ELDER:—A tall shrub with jointed branches and handsome, compound foliage. In early summer it bears large, magnificent, flat clusters of small, fragrant, white berries, borne in profusion and bending the branches down with their weight. Particularly strong and thrifty.

GOLDEN ELDER:—A bright and distinctive, lower-growing variety of the European Elder. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

FLOWERING Currant:—(Yellow) Early yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage, which gives bright autumn tints. One of the best early-flowering shrubs blooming before foliage, very fragrant.

HONEYSUCKLE:—(Tartarian) A beautiful bush which is covered in May and June with a profusion of sweet scented pink blossoms. Its greatest charm is its wealth of orange and red berries which literally cover the plant in summer and autumn. We also grow a special of this variety bearing white blossoms followed by red berries resembling currants. These hardy shrubs are much used for planting by porches for groups and park and for hedges. For use as hedges, plants should be trimmed back while young to encourage the growth of finer twigs.



High Bush Cranberry.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY:—This hardy shrub so valuable in ornamental planting is the native Western form of the Virburnum. The Eastern form is the common Snowball. It has handsome broad foliage of a lustrous, dark green color, changing later to rich coppery tints. The large flat cymes of white flowers are very ornamental but the shrub is particularly conspicuous later in the fall and early winter for its brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs in large pendulous clusters and remains on until spring. By all odds one of our most desirable shrubs.

HYDRANGEA:—A hardy outdoor Hydrangea that blossoms in August when flowers are scarce. Its immense blooms last at least two weeks; needs no protection, but in order to secure the finest blooms should be watered thoroughly about once a week as soon as it begins to bloom.

JUNEBERRY:—A vigorous little shrub, with oval or roundish leaves and unusually large, five-petaled white flowers, borne in short, showy clusters, followed by blue-black fruit which is very sweet, juicy and of a delightful flavor. This native shrub is often used by landscape gardeners to secure wild effects. Apart from its ornamental qualities its fruit is a valuable feature, being very similar to the Blueberry.

LILAC:—(Common Purple) No other class of shrubs have been so universally planted as the lilacs. They have increased in favor during recent years. Its popularity is largely due to its wealth of fragrant purple blooms which are so plentiful as to furnish the children, neighbors, school and home with cut flowers for several weeks. It makes a splendid hedge as a background to the lawn, especially where a screen is desired to hide the garden. (See cut.)



Lilac Hedge as a background to lawn and screen from garden. Home of Dr. E. A. Pray.

LILAC:—(Common White) The same as the preceding shrub bears white blossoms.

PERSIAN LILAC:—A fine slender branched member of the Lilac family, more graceful than the common. Grows to medium height. The leaves are narrow pointed and of a rich green shade. The flowers are pale lavender borne in broad clusters three to four inches long. The plants develop bloom much younger than the Common Lilac.

SNOWBALL:—One of the old favorites that never can be replaced. Good, rich soil and an abundance of moisture will greatly improve the bloom and general appearance of the bush. While this bush will grow and bloom in this section it is not so hardy and thrifty as the High Bush Cranberry which fills its place in a much more satisfactory way.

SNOWBERRY:—A slender branched, upright growing shrub with rose colored flowers. These are followed by showy pure white berries which remain on well into the winter and which constitutes the most valuable feature of this variety. This is a semi-dwarf plant and valuable for planting in densely shaded places.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER:—A dwarf bush, smaller than other varieties of the Spirea family. It is covered nearly all the summer with flowers of a dull red or majenta coloring. It is often used as a border plant to larger varieties.

FLOWERING PLUM:—(*Prunus Triloba*) A broad spreading shrub-like tree of the *Prunus* family, of vigorous growth. In the spring it is completely covered with flowers resembling the bloom of the Baby Rambler roses and giving the appearance of a rose tree. This stock is grafted upon our native plum roots and is absolutely hardy. One of the most delightful surprises that spring brings.

ARTEMESIA:—(Called Wormwood and Southern Wood.) A useful and ornamental plant thriving well in dry soil. An exceptionally rapid grower. A valuable hedge plant for regions of light rain-fall. Should be cut back each season to remove the old wood. Light green foliage of pleasing aromatic odor.

RUSSIAN OLIVE:—A showy shrub or small growing tree. When trimmed will grow to a height of twenty feet. It has peculiar, silvery, olive-like leaves; light green above and silvery white beneath. Used by landscape gardeners for heavy foliage contrast effects. It is also valuable for hedges, can be trimmed low into a dense, compact hedge, or will grow into a large strong hedge that will turn stock, due partly to its strong sharp thorns. Will thrive anywhere in the Dakotas or Montana.



Prunus Triloba—Flowering Plum.
Another early Spring bloomer.

SPIREA VAN HOUTII:—If there is one shrub that stands pre-eminently above all other ornamental plants, it is undoubtedly the Spirea, Van Houtii. It is very similar to the Spirea known as the Bridal Wreath. Mr. Wedge, of Albert Lea, says this: "This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the North. As hardy as the hazel brush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful little shrub be sure to order it this season, even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight anyone who planted it." It seems impossible to plant too many of these shrubs in the yard. It makes a pleasing natural hedge which does not require trimming and avoids the stiffness of sheared hedges. We advise planting of the Spirea, Van Houtii, the best of all shrubs.

SUMAC:—A valuable shrub native to some parts of our state. The foliage is very ornamental and adds a tropical appearance to any plantation. In the fall the leaves turn to brilliant shades of red and golden, furnishing the autumnal coloring so much missed in this section.

SYRINGA:—(Mock Orange.) A vigorous handsome bush blooming in mid-summer, bearing flowers with delicious orange blossom fragrance. An old time favorite from our Grandmothers' garden.

URAL HEDGING:—One of the newer introductions that is being extensively used for hedge purposes. Fine graceful branches of dark red color and very fine light green foliage. It makes a good growth the same season as planted and will make a dense hedge about four feet high without trimming.

VINES.

For the adornment of the porch or piazza, to cling to brick or stone buildings, to cover trellises or screens around out-buildings, to cover the trunks of old trees or to scramble over embankments, the vines we list below are the very finest to be had. Some, like the Wildgrape, are fine where dense shade is desired, while the Clematis is particularly valuable for its flowers, and the Woodbine is especially good for growing very high and adorning the eaves of the house or a second-story porch.

CLEMATIS:—(White) The most handsome of all flowering vines is the Clematis. It blooms during July and August and produces masses of beautiful white flowers. One of the finest specia of the Clematis, and a most rampant grower, covering a large trellis in a single season. The stems are long and the leaves compound, made up of numerous bright green leaflets, which remain on the branches until early winter. The glory of the vine is its wondrous mass of exquisitely fragrant white, small, four-petaled flowers, borne in clusters so profuse as to fairly cover the upper parts of the vine with a great sheet of bloom in the late summer. We highly recommend this vine for those that wish a vine for embellishment.

IVY, ENGELMANN'S:—A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, made up of five glossy green leaflets, with coarsely toothed edges and borne thickly along the branches; in the fall they turn to brilliant scarlet.

WILD GRAPE:—A strong growing, hardy vine native to the forest region. Its large broad leaves make it valuable for arbors, trellis, etc. The bunches of wild grapes add to its beauty and usefulness.

ROSES.

Nearly every home maker has a longing for roses, no home is quite complete without them. The Rose is the Unchallenged Queen of Flowers. Nearly all the old line of roses are too tender to withstand our winters without protection. But there are a few varieties which if given a covering of earth in the fall, will succeed and bloom profusely every summer. We consider however that there is nothing equal to the Rugosa Rose for planting in this section.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT:—A standard dark red, fragrant double rose, very pleasing and justly popular. Very pretty in tree form.

PAUL NEYRON:—A fragrant, double pink rose—one of the largest out of door roses in cultivation. A beautiful rose.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI:—The finest of all pure white Roses. The foliage is dark green and glossy and deeply veined, and the bush is strong, healthy and vigorous in growth, blooming freely and bearing handsome flowers on long stiff stems.

BLANC DE COUBERT:—Purest paper white, of large size, often four inches in diameter, semi-double, produced in clusters, exquisitely fragrant and with foliage of unrivaled richness. It is the first rose to bloom in the spring, and blossoms may be picked from it every day throughout the summer, and until cut off by severe freezes.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE:—A Climbing rose, a great success in this western country. A bright rose-red double, strong grower and healthy. Very hardy.

CRIMSON RAMBLER:—A wonderful crimson climbing rose. A very rapid grower. Small flowers which grow in show masses. This often blooms the first season, and is becoming very popular everywhere.

BABY RAMBLER:—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb however, but bushes nicely and also yields itself to pot culture. Blooms continually thruout the summer if planted out-of-doors; it usually blooms the first year after planting. Blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. Used effectively as shrub for border planting.



Rosa Rugosa—The Japanese Rose. A Splendid variety for northern planting.

NEW HARDY ROSES.

The new Hybrid Rugosa roses can be grown all over Minnesota without winter protection, and are without doubt the most important addition to the family of the "queen of flowers" that has come to our northern gardens. The old time roses are subject to diseased foliage in our summers, their roots are unequal to our severe winters, and their general constitution is so weak as to require the petting of an expert gardener. The new Rugosas are not built on any such weak and doubtful plan. Inheriting a robust constitution from an ancestry inured to the hardships of the frigid climate of northern Asia, they have received a sufficient infusion of the blood of the best of the older cultivated kinds to give them a variety of form and color which in combination with the magnificent foliage, delicate fragrance and habit of perpetual bloom of their Rugosa parent has fitted them to fill the long left want of a hardy garden rose for the cold north. We strongly advise our patrons to secure not only one, but the complete collection, as each has peculiar merits which will delight all lovers of the rose, and which we of the north are at last privileged to enjoy to the full. Will make a valuable hedge.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON:—Pure white, fragrant, smaller than the Blanc, and not quite so free a bloomer, but perfectly double and lasting better as a cut flower, much resembling the Madam Plantier in form of bloom.

CONRAD F. MEYER:—Clear, silvery pink, of largest size, almost as large as Paul Neyron, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produced singly instead of in clusters as most of this class of roses grow. Bush thrifty and vigorous. An exceedingly choice rose, but considerably less hardy than the others of this group, and needing winter protection. While this superb rose is much the least hardy of its class it is much easier to grow than the best of the hybrid perennials to which Gen. Jac. and Paul Neyron belong, and is equal to them in the qualities that make a first-class flower.

NEW CENTURY:—Rosy pink, shading to almost a red center, good size, fine fragrance, perfectly double, produced in clusters and exceedingly free blooming. A very interesting and distinct variety, and one of the hardiest.

HANSA:—Deep violet red, very large, perfectly double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single rose of immense size. The foliage is particular dark, rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty every way. It is perhaps the best all around rose for general planting.

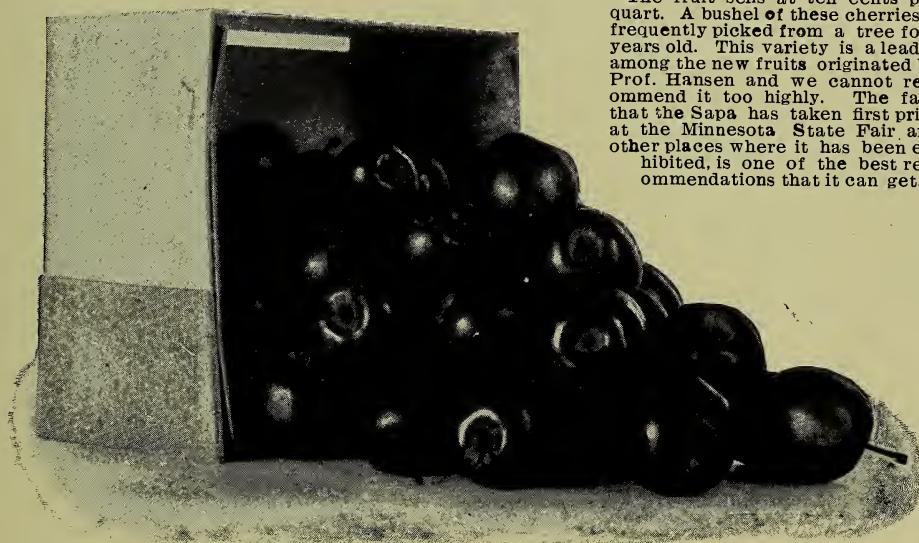
Hansen's Hybrids

Prof. N. E. Hansen, Horticulturist of the State Experiment Station located at Brookings, South Dakota, is one of the foremost horticulturists in America and is authority on horticulture in his state and the Northwest. He has been an extensive traveler throughout America, has made explorations in out-of-the-way places, has been sent by the government to Siberia and other parts of Asia for the purpose of selecting hardy varieties of grain and fruit which would be adapted to the severe prairie conditions of the Northwest with which he is familiar. The result of these explorations and experiences has been profitable and interesting as well as of great value to the people of this country, especially the Dakotas. He has originated many new fruits which are of great value and importance to all sections of the country. One important feature in the fruits with which he has experimented, is their extreme hardiness and prolificness.

We have experimented with several of his leading varieties of plums and cherries, and we have selected from these tests the Opata, the Sapa and the Cheresota. We believe these to be the best varieties for our Dakota planters. We grow these by budding them upon our native plum seedling roots. They can be safely relied upon to grow heavy crops of fruit annually.

SAPA CHERRY PLUM—(From Indian word meaning Black.) This is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Sultan plum, a large purple fleshed Japanese plum of very fine quality. The tree is plum-like in habit, but is rather low growing. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple and the flesh is a rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. The fruit buds often set heavy the first year, bearing quite a crop the second year. The five to six foot trees will bear the next year after they are transplanted. They ripen the third week in August. The fruit is excellent for eating out of hand and when made into sauce it is splendid. The pit is small and the skin is tender and need not be removed when cooked. The tree is hardy and bears tremendously. May be planted with the Opata for pollination.

The fruit sells at ten cents per quart. A bushel of these cherries is frequently picked from a tree four years old. This variety is a leader among the new fruits originated by Prof. Hansen and we cannot recommend it too highly. The fact that the Sapa has taken first prize at the Minnesota State Fair and other places where it has been exhibited, is one of the best recommendations that it can get.



SAPA (Reduced)

OPATA:—(Indian word meaning Bouquet.) One year old trees set fruit buds freely. Five to six foot trees transplanted, will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large variety of the Japanese plum for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. (The Sand Cherry is a very hardy western cherry, sometimes called the Rocky Mountain Cherry. This is also the mother of the Compass Cherry.) The Opata tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter. It is a dark purplish red with blue bloom; flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. The pit is small, and bears as early as the second week in August. This is greatly in its favor as at that season there is very little fruit of any kind. The tree being hardy and a great bearer, is certainly sure to become popular throughout the Northwest and the country at large as soon as its merits are known. May be planted with the Sapa to good advantage.

THRIFTY NURSERY STOCK GROWING ON OUR GROUNDS

